

TAFT AND SHERMAN CHOSEN; T. R.'S NAME IS WITHHELD

President's Forces Firm All Through.

CONVENTION RESUME.

Colonel Personally Nominated by Own Delegates.

PLATFORM IS CONSERVATIVE.

Harding's Nomination Speech Lauds the President.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN.

Chicago, June 23.—The split has come. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt withheld his name from the fifteenth Republican national convention. He directed his delegates to remain in the convention, but not vote. He was endorsed by his followers to lead a third party.

It was a bolt, yet not a bolt. Claiming the convention roll had not been purged of alleged illegitimately seated delegates, the colonel would have nothing to do with it.

President Taft was renominated, with Vice President Sherman.

Roosevelt's action in tossing his hat into the "ring" against his former friend, the president, made the primary campaign remarkable. His withdrawal of his delegates from voting, when his last hope was gone, and his announcement of leading a third party of progressives was still more remarkable in the annals of Republican conventions.

Nothing Like It Before.
Nothing like this had ever happened since the time Fremont was chosen for president in the first convention of the Republican party, in 1856, in Philadelphia. After years of easy going success, broken by the Cleveland terms, the G. O. P. now faces the critical period in its history. What will Roosevelt's progressive bolt amount to? What will the Democrats now do at Baltimore? These are now the questions of the hour.

The Taft forces controlled the convention from the start through favorable decisions by the national committee and later by the credentials committee. At no time did the Roosevelt forces muster a majority of the 1,078 delegates.

The Rooseveltians shouted "Steam roller" throughout.

The president's forces shouted little, but they elected their man. Their machine worked smoothly.

The convention was not uninteresting. Far from it. Everybody looked for the bolt, the stampee, the strong arm work at any moment. Roosevelt was in the limelight until the last day. All the "huzzah" settled around him. It was a fight to beat him more than to nominate Taft.

Taft Controlled All Through.

Several test votes were taken during the five days the convention was in session, the first over the temporary chairmanship and the others over the contested delegates. In all Taft maintained a small majority. The first test stood: Taft, 558; Roosevelt, 502. The necessary majority of the convention for choice was 540. The highest test vote for Taft was 605.

Barring Roosevelt no Republican as pliant for the presidency since Lincoln has elicited such enthusiasm from his supporters as James G. Blaine. He secured the nomination in 1884, only to be defeated at the polls. He refused to be considered as a candidate in 1888 but in 1892 tried for the nomination. But the crowds in the galleries could not vote, and the delegates on the floor when the storm of cheering had passed named Harrison for the presidency.

Since 1892 the Republican conventions have not been memorable for hard-fought contests. McKinley at St. Louis in 1896 overcame all opposition on the first ballot. He was renominated without a contest at the Philadelphia convention in 1900, when Roosevelt was chosen to fill second place on the ticket. The latter's nomination in 1904 was a foregone conclusion, and the perfectly oiled machinery of the 1908 convention accomplished the nomination of Taft without a jar.

It will be recalled that Roosevelt, then the sponsor for Taft, had a bit to do with the machinery.



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FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. TAFT

Mr. Taft is the twenty-seventh president of the United States. He is fifty-five years old. He was elected in 1908 by a popular vote of 7,638,908, a popular plurality of 1,299,801 over William J. Bryan. Born in Cincinnati, Mr. Taft was graduated from Yale in 1878, the second in class of 121. Admitted to Ohio bar in 1880. He was United States circuit court judge, Sixth judicial circuit, 1892-1895; first civil governor of Philippine Islands, 1901-04; secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet, 1904-08.

PRINCIPAL FACTS OF THE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY.

United States Senator Elihu Root of New York (Taft man) elected temporary chairman of convention over Governor Francis C. McGovern of Wisconsin (Roosevelt man) by 558 to 502.

WEDNESDAY.

Argument took up entire day on motion of Governor Hadley of Missouri (Roosevelt floor leader) that seventy-eight Roosevelt delegates be placed on temporary roll instead of Taft men seated by national committee. Matter left to credentials committee after hour's demonstration for Roosevelt.

THURSDAY.

No action by convention while credentials committee considered contested cases.

FRIDAY.

Several test votes taken by convention on reports of credentials committee over contested cases, showing Taft gaining strength over the first test vote on this opening day.

SATURDAY.

President Taft and Vice President Sherman renominated.

HARDING'S SPEECH.

Nominates President Taft in Address

Ridding Opposition.
Chicago, June 23.—Warren G. Harding of Ohio in his speech nominating President Taft said:

The first utterance of the first Republican national convention ever assembled in resolution declared "that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence and embodied in the federal constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republic and its institutions." Fifty-six years have not altered that truth.

Much of the contention between disputing schools of American politics has related to means of development. Until very recently there was never serious question about the wisdom of representative democracy, because surpassing results in human advancement made it unassailable.

You've heard much lately about the people's rule. The people's rule is no new discovery to a sovereign American people. Nor is demagogic employment of the term new to the world's hearing. Through such demagogic employment centuries ago republics tottered and fell and republican liberties were lost in the sway of empires in their stead. Human rights and their defense are as old as civilization; but, more important to us, the founders wrote the right of the people to rule into the constitution.

People Have Always Ruled.
The American people literally began to rule in 1776 and there has not been and never will be any suspension of that power.

The same people, a plain people and an honest people, ruled in the awakening of the American conscience that marks a new era in our national life. They are ruling today shielded by the law's supremacy and safeguarded by understanding. And they are ruling with unwavering faith and increased confidence in that fine embodiment of honesty, that fearless executor of the law, that inspiring personification of courage, that matchless exemplar of justice, that glorious apostle of peace and amity, William Howard Taft.

Noting his stalwart greatness in the stress of passing events I believe him the finest example of lofty patience since the immortal Lincoln bore the scourge of vengeful tones without a murmur.

Sirs, I have heard men arrogate to themselves the title of "Progressive Republicans," seemingly forgetting that progression is the first essential to Republican fellowship.

Progression is not a proclamation of

salver. It is not pretence nor play on prejudice.

It is not the perturbation of a people passion wrought nor a promise proposed progression is everlasting lifting the standards that marked the end of the world's march yesterday and planting them on new advanced heights today. Feared by such a standard President Taft is the greatest progressive of the age.

It is needless to magnify and needless to belittle the crisis of this eventful year. Representative democracy has come to the crucial test, and we know that a pure democracy has never been secure. Whatever is uttered now through ambition, misunderstanding or falsehood, matters little except to warn and sober us.

There is a call for a sober and righteous leadership and a need of justice unfailing justice to the least of them, justice to the greatest men. If no other motive impelled in the very name of justice, the justice of a party, a people and a nation; the justice done and justice hoped for to sustain our faith, this Republican convention would enlist again under the just leadership of President Taft.

Opposition Without Reason.

Opposition to his renomination is as nearly without precedent as it is without reason or excuse. This opposition was born of expediency, but a triumphant Republican party is not one of expediency. While we have gone on to successive victories, holding measures above men and principles above personality and aims above animosity, we have been so committed to abiding principles that every utterance of fifty years is in consonance with our declaration of today. The common enemy has been the party of expediency, catching up ephemeral whims, paramounting new troubles, belying the sails of its ship of state to the winds of new grievances and the recurrent old—and rarely reaching port. And, sirs, Ohio proudly reminds you now that one of her six Republican sons who have borne the party's national banner never failed it defeated.

The record of the present Republican administration is not only proof of the conscience and the wisdom of our party declarations and an impassable barrier to self-reputation, but the record is impregnable to Democratic assault. Moreover, except for the attack of disloyalty in our own ranks, the record would rate in current criticism as it will in history, the marvel of the progressive accomplishment in one administration.

Eulogy For Taft.

The sum total of things done is far too extended for detailed enumeration now. I present to you today a leader who is composite of the virtues of all those deservedly enshrined in our party pantheon—William Howard Taft—as wide and pa-

WHAT THEY SAY.

TAFT.

I expect to be re-elected, just as I expected to be renominated. From the beginning I believed I had law and order with me. I did not make a hysterical appeal to the people for support. I did not try to coerce my delegates. The victory came to me, I believe, honestly.

SHERMAN.

I am pleased to have been renominated. The honor is the more deeply appreciated because I did not seek it. I think the level headed Republicans of the country will support the regular ticket.

ROOSEVELT.

The nominations were secured by theft. There is no question about that. The decisions in the contested cases were given by a packed jury. Neither the national committee nor the credentials committee was unbiased. How could it decide any other way than it did? And its decisions ruled the convention. The contested cases formed the balance of power.

gent as Abraham Lincoln, as modest and dauntless as U. S. Grant, as temperate and peace loving as Rutherford B. Hayes, as patriotic and intellectual as James A. Garfield, as courtly and generous as Chester A. Arthur, as learned in the law as Benjamin Harrison, as sympathetic and brave as William McKinley, as progressive as his predecessor with moral stamina, breadth of view and sturdy manhood all his own.

Rejoicing in the gratifying record of things done, confident of the forward movement to the things we are pledged to do, mindful of the spirit of the time and the requirement of peace and patience, glad of the new hopes and higher aspirations of our people and their faith in national progress and the harmony of his purpose, therewith reassuring his capacity by the exactions of experience, testing his patriotism by every demand of honesty, courage and justice; knowing his devotion to his country and its people on behalf of Ohio and for 100,000,000 of Americans, I name for renomination our great president—William Howard Taft.

THE PLATFORM.

Conservative Planks Form Groundwork, With Sop to Progressives.

Chicago, June 23.—The platform on which Taft and Sherman were nominated is in part as follows:

The Republican party, assembled by its representatives in the national convention, declares its unchanging faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by the fathers.

The Republican party looks back upon its record with pride and satisfaction and forward to its new responsibilities with hope and confidence.

The Republican party reaffirms its intention to uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal, and it will ever insist that their power to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate.

Upholds Authority of Courts.

That the courts, both federal and state, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals which so often amount to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above suspicion and reproach. While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwise, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify this process by which any judge who may be found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office.

Together with peaceful and orderly development at home the Republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world and the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth.

The Republican party is opposed to special privilege and to monopoly. It placed upon the statute book the interstate commerce act of 1887 and the important amendments thereto and the anti-trust act of 1890, and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the re-establishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable.

For Stronger Anti-trust Law.

The party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust act which will define as criminal offenses those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and monopolize to the end that all who obey these laws have a guide for their action and that those who aim to violate the law may be more surely be punished. The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterizes other provisions of commercial law, in order that no part of the field of business may be reaped by monopoly or combination; that business success honorably achieved may be converted into crime and that the right of every man to acquire commodities and particularly the necessities of life in an open market unfettered by the manipulation of trust or combination may be preserved.

In the enforcement and administration of federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein there is much that may be committed to a federal trade commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now by necessity exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

The Tariff Problem.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage earners the American standard of living. The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our agricultural life that to have a tariff that would destroy many industries would throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect adequately American industries and wages.

Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Retaliation should be made from time to



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FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JAMES S. SHERMAN

Mr. Sherman is fifty-seven years old, being a native of Utica, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was mayor of Utica 1884-85, New York congressman 1887-91 and 1893-1909.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE PLATFORM.

Roosevelt's previous administrations endorsed. Against recall of judges, but for simplification of process of removal in case of corruption.

For amendment to anti-trust law providing for criminal punishment. For protective tariff, but with "proper" reductions.

Federal trade commission to have administrative power over interstate affairs.

Law urged to aid farmers in loans.

Extension of federal civil service law recommended, with creation of retirement list.

[The platform is silent on the initiative and referendum and some of the other progressive demands. It was adopted by this vote: For, 606; against, 53; not voting, 243.]

time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the tariff board has demonstrated.

We condemn the Democratic tariff bills passed by the house of representatives of the Sixty-second congress as sectional, as injurious to the public credit and as destructive to business enterprise. The steady increase in the cost of living has become a matter not only of national but of worldwide concern. The fact that it is not due to the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy different from our own, as well as by the fact that the cost of living has increased while rates of duty have remained stationary or been reduced.

For Safe Banking Methods.

The Republican party has always stood for a sound currency and for safe banking methods. It is responsible for the establishment of the gold standard. It is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency systems and our banking arrangements today need further revision to meet the requirements of current conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances and which will promote the prosperity of this country by producing constant employment.

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and using the money. It is important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for credit. Therefore we recommend and urge an authoritative investigation of agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries and the passage of state and federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations which will promote the financing of funds to farmers.

The party stands committed to the maintenance, extension and enforcement of the civil service law, and it favors the passage of legislation empowering the president to extend the competitive service as far as practicable. We favor legislation to make possible the equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated members of the civil service in order that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We favor the amendment of the federal employees' liability law so as to extend its provisions to all government employees as well as to provide a more liberal scale of compensation for injury and death.

For Clean Campaigns.

We favor such additional legislation as may be needed more effectually to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of the president, the vice president, senators and representatives in congress.

In the interest of the general public, and particularly of the agricultural and rural communities, we favor legislation looking to the establishment, under proper regulations, of a parcels post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone system in proportion to the length of carriage.

We approve the action taken by the president and congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and that will prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance.

The Mississippi river is the nation's drainage ditch. Its flood waters, gathered from thirty-one states and the Dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million

acres of the richest land in the Union, stopping mails, impeding commerce and causing great loss of life and property. These floods are national in scope, and the disasters they produce seriously affect the general welfare. The states unaided cannot cope with this giant problem; hence we believe the federal government should assume a fair proportion of the burden of its control so as to prevent disasters from recurring floods.

Republican Accomplishment.

The approaching completion of the Panama canal, the establishment of a bureau of mines, the institution of postal savings banks, the increased provision made in 1912 for the aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the republic and for their widows and the vigorous administration of the laws relating to pure food and drugs, all mark the successful progress of Republican administration and are additional evidence of its effectiveness.

We challenge successful criticism of the sixteen years of Republican administration under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. We heartily reaffirm the endorsement of President McKinley contained in the platform of 1900 and of 1904 and that of President Roosevelt contained in the platform of 1904 and 1908.

VOTE FOR FIRST PLACE.

	Taft	La Follette	Cummings	Hughes	Not Voting
Alabama	22	1	1	1	1
Arizona	6	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	3	1	1	1	1
California	2	1	1	1	1
Colorado	12	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	14	1	1	1	1
Delaware	6	1	1	1	1
Florida	12	1	1	1	1
Georgia	28	1	1	1	1
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	2	1	1	1	1
Indiana	20	1	1	1	1
Iowa	16	1	1	1	1
Kansas	2	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	24	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	20	1	1	1	1
Maine	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	20	1	1	1	1
Michigan	20	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	17	1	1	1	1
Missouri	16	1	1	1	1
Montana	8	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	2	1	1	1	1
Nevada	6	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	8	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	2	1	1	1	1
New Mexico	7	1	1	1	1
New York	76	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	14	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	4	1	1	1	1
Oregon	8	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	9	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	16	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	5	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	23	1	1	1	1
Texas	21	1	1	1	1
Utah	8	1	1	1	1
Vermont	8	1	1	1	1
Virginia	22	1	1	1	1
Washington	14	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska	2	1	1	1	1
Dist. of Col.	2	1	1	1	1
Philippines	16	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	6	1	1	1	1
Porto Rico	2	1	1	1	1
Total	561	107	41	17	341

Absent, 6. Total number of delegates in convention, 1,078; necessary to choice, 546.